THEDAILYJOURNAL

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1891. WASHINGTON OFFICE-513 Fourteenth st P. S. HEATH, Correspondent. Telephone Calls. Business Office...... 238 | Editorial Rooms.... TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL

One year, without Sunday Six months, with Sunday Three months, without Su One month, with Sunday.

Delivered by carrier in city, 25 cents per week. Reduced Rates to Clubs.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel.

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Five Economic Truths. 1. The free trade which exists within a nation cannot be established between na-

Protection economizes the production and distribution of products to national The continuous home production of staple commodities in large quantities is necessary to the reduction of their price.

especially the laborers. The home market must be the chief reliance of all producers, especially of the farmers, and that there are no foreign markets which would compensate for the opening of our home market to European com-

"How was the Watterson-Hill letter lost?" promises to be as much a riddle as the long-ago-propounded query: "Who struck Billy Patterson?"

THE New York Sun makes the "Stuffed Prophet" the subject of a daily editorial, but stuffed club would be more appropriate since Mr. Cleveland's silver letter.

he would have flopped on the silver question to catch the Alliance vote. The only principle of Democracy is a lack of principles.

In the time that the Legislature has remaining it can do much to redeem itself from the very bad reputation it has achieved to this date. But the order must be, "Right about, march."

It is astonishing that Governor Hill has never seen the Louisville Courier-Journal. He should subscribe at once, and thus make sure of the most brilliant and outspoken of Democratic papers.

IF the vote for United States Senator in New York had not taken place until last week, the vote of Governor Hill would have been just enough for a choice, as one man who voted for him had been indicted for forgery.

THE lives of such men as Sherman and Porter are legacies to the Nation which they honored by their devotion, and so long as their devotion is held dear to those who follow them so long will the life of the Republic be perpetu-

THE testimonial which the wholesale exporters of New York city have sent to Secretary Blaine, expressing, irrespective of party, their appreciation of the trade arrangement made with Brazil, is one of the indorsements of the sagacity of the administration which counts for something.

THE New York Herald's poll of the Democrats in the State legislatures was made before the writing of Mr. Cleveland's silver letter. The change of front reported in the Texas Legislature since the letter indicates that a second vote would be much less unanimous for Mr. Cleveland.

THERE seems to be a general movement to celebrate the birthday of George Washington this year. It is an excellent idea. George Washington was, in his views of public duty and what constituted good citizenship, the reverse of many men of to-day. He was neither a trimmer nor a demagogue.

THE explanation of Senator Howard regarding the section which appeared in the bill as reported for the taxation of loan and building associations will set at rest the minds of many people who have been alarmed thereat. The section was inserted inadvertently, and has been removed from the pending bill.

GENERAL BUTLER, who used to be an advocate of fiat money, declared, in a recent speech, that the United States is coining too much silver. He held that the United States should coin its own product and no more, and asserted that the present law calls for \$4,000,000 a year above the product of our mines.

REPUBLICAN members of the House are not likely to assist in the frantic efforts of the Democrats to get the freecoinage issue out of the way before 1892. The Journal kindly warned the Democrats, early last summer, that they were piling up trouble for themselves with this silver question, but they heedlessly rushed on to their doom.

THE Journal does not share the apprehensions expressed by General Coburn as to the possible evils likely to result from intrusting the Mayor and the Board of Public Works with the powers conferred on them by the pending city charter as originally drafted; but it believes in fair and free discussion, and, for that reason, the General is given space in its columns.

THE meeting Saturday night to consider the changes proposed by the House

sentiment of a very large majority of the intelligent people of the city who desire good government. A considerable number may not think that the power which is conferred upon the Mayor will better promote party interests, but they are mistaken, since what is the best for the city must be best for any party organization whose aim is to promote the public welfare. The charter as it was presented to the Legislature is the charter which Indianapolis desires, and the one which the Legislature will give if it listens to the majority of the business and intelligence of the city.

NECESSITY FOR AN APPELLATE COURT.

The accumulation of business in the Supreme Court is not the fault of the present judges, for they are doing more work than has ever before been done in that court. In 1890 they decided sixhundred and fifty-nine cases, while the former judges, during the last year of their terms, decided only four hundred and forty-four cases. The work done by the members of the present bench is, therefore, more than one-third greater than that done by the former judges. There were fewer cases on the docket on the first day of this year than there were on the first day of last year, and the docket is now steadily decreasing. The court, aided by the five commissioners appointed under the act of 1881, was unable to clear the docket, for when the commissioners retired, after four years of service, there remained on the docket between six and seven hundred cases. The necessity for an additional court grows out of the fact that the business of the State has increased enormously since the Supreme Court was organized, nearly forty years ago. Circuit courts have been many times multiplied within that period, and yet nothing has been done towards giving the Supreme Court relief. It will, it is true, cost something to maintain an appellate court; but that ought not to prevent its establishment when the necessity for it is so great.

DISCUSSION, NOT, EPITHET.

When Representative Bland, of Missouri, was asked his opinion of the Cleveland silver letter he angrily replied: "Cleveland's patriotism only rose when the money-bags of Wall street were assailed." It is the answer of a man who represents a class of demagogues who never discuss dispassionately, but call names. Wall street has not a good name CLEVELAND is not a true Democrat or | in the country. It is the seat of speculation and manipulation. It is the headquarters of railroad-wreckers-of the Jay Goulds, Russell Sages and others whose success is not regarded with favor. The silverites of the Bland order and the advocates of cheap and fiat money generally have seized upon this fact and have always used it for all it was worth. When the Republican leaders were fighting for specie resumption these people, including Mr. Bland, stigmatized the measure as a Wall-street scheme to rob the people, and said the Republicans were the tools of that locality. As a matter of fact, Wall street has not been a Republican locality, and less so of late than formerly, since the Wall-street interest is in favor of free trade. There is no doubt that the use of this sectional term and that of Eastern capitalist and money-lender has had an influence to create a sentiment among many people in the West against a sound currency. Many have been led to believe that any scheme which Wall street or the Eastern people might favor must be a scheme of money-lenders to impose burdens upon people who borrow money. The resumption of specie payments practically doubled the volume of money in the country; still, there is an element which will insist that it worked contraction.

It is high time that this sectionalism in the consideration of the currency question should cease, and that calm discussion should take the place of epithet in the consideration of the coinage question and other questions affecting the currency. The whole subject is one for consideration; therefore, let us have consideration and fair discussion. Let it be broad and intelligent, for the reason that the currency which is best for the West is best for the East, and the dollar which will be the best for the laborer to receive for wages will be the best for the farmer and the manufacturer to receive for their products. Therefore, let the consideration of the money question proceed upon the basis of what is best for one section is best for all, and that such phrases as "money-bag," "gold-bug," etc., are the arguments of those who have nothing better to offer or think that the people of this country can be influenced by epithet more effectually than with argu-

PERIODS OF NATIONAL REACTION.

Periods of progress in nations are usually followed by briefer ones when reaction takes place and when it seems that things generally are going to the bad. In this country it takes the form of Democratic triumphs and the success of nondescript political movements. In South America reaction assumes the more serious form of revolution and bloodshed. The leading governments of South America are going through such a demoralizing experience at the present time. The Argentine Republic is getting over a financial debauch, sometimes called a "boom," and the goverument is more or less invoived. There is uneasiness in Brazil. The character of the Congress of the republic has changed since its election, and the body has denounced the Ministry, which has resigned. President Fonseca retains his position, but there are many reasons to fear that Brazil is entering upon a season of political disturbance which will interfere with the prosperity of the new republic. In Chili the revolutionists have been successful in their first encounters with the Balmaceda government. They have practically captured the nitre-works which Chili took from Peru a few years ago, and which are the chief sources of government revenue. This gives the revolutionists the advantages of ready money by supplying the European marto the charter for this city, now under | ket with nitre and also of practically consideration, was a representative one, blockading the chief port of the country. ta, has arrived at her destination after a popular movement, it might be well for a voyage of 190 days. The Brilliant rounded good many legislators not to wait until and its unanimous action expresses the lt is difficult to ascertain the cause of Cape Horn on the same days with Orth's their term of office has expired.

the revolution beyond the desire of the outs to get the places held by those now in power. It is said, however, that the disposition of the President to stand by the lower classes, which does not suit the aristocracy which controls Congress and whose leaders are behind the revolution, is the pretext for the resort to

THE play "A Texas Steer" is very amusing, and, if taken as a mere satire, there can be no possible objection to it. This is what its author intended it should be, and it is very cleverly done, too. The danger is that many people will assume that it is based on fact—that congressional elections are purchased and that members of Congress sell their votes as other men sell goods. Such is not the case. The instances are rare when Congressmen are bribed. On the contrary, the mass of men come out of Congress after years of service with less property than they had when they entered. This was so during the period of land-grant railroads. A man of national reputation, who was in Congress a quarter of a century and Vice-president, said that in all that time he was never approached with a bribe but once, and that was indirectly. Probably more integrity of a high order characterizes the transaction of public than of private business. This is necessarily the case, because one party is watching the other so closely that, if those in office had no higher incentive, the fear of detection would keep them straight. This being the case, all attempts, or even all assumptions that public men are mercenary, and public affairs conducted generally with a view to plundering public treasuries, are fraught with mischief.

AFTER a long debate, the Democrats of the Ohio House voted down the bill authorizing Boards of Education to have the flag of the Union displayed from school-houses. It was not a proposition requiring the thing to be done, but simply giving school officers authority to do so. In the course of the debate, a Mr. Price declared that the average Grand Army man is fanatical enough to call every Democrat a rebel. This is unjust, as many Democrats were good Union soldiers, and some Grand Army men are now Democrats; but it could be said once that, while all Democrats were not rebels, all rebels were Democrats, and this hostility to the display of the flag leads one to suspect that a latent hostility to the emblem of the Nation lurks in the minds of such Democrats as vote against propositions like that which the Democrats of the Ohio Assembly defeated on Friday.

THE subjoined dispatch to the Chicago Herald (Dem.) gives a beautiful illustration of how the South is forgetting

the war: Austin, Tex., Feb. 13.-In the Senate, today, the uniform text-book bill for public schools was taken up, the question being on the amendment that no history be used that does not treat of the war from a confederate stand-point. Eloquence waxed hot by men who were in their swaddling clothes when the war was on, and in lurid lan-guage they fought battle after battle, and finally the climax was reached when one bloody Senator, with gore in his eyes, de-clared that no history ought to be used containing pictures of battles showing the confederate army retreating. In short, the men who did some fighting during the war for the South were made fools of by these fire-eaters. This will be better understood when it is known that no complaint has been raised about the histories in use. They are about as impartial and accurate as it is possible for them to be.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Solemn Fact. Who seeks to find surcease of woe By drinking long as he can go, Before he's through is apt to find An added load upon his mind. Evidently Not.

"When Adam delved and Eve span, "Who was then the gentleman!" "It wasn't Cain," replied the cub, "A gweat, wude wetch that used a club."

Ways of Women. "Queer critters, women is," said Uncle Jehiel When one of 'em starts in to git a man all the others tries to head her off, an' then, soon as she gits him, they all turn round and help her to

Minstrelistic. "Brudder Johnson, you know dat speckle hen o'

"Can't say I ebbah met her, Mr. Bones." "No; guess you didn't. I keeps my hen-house ooked. But, anyhow, dat hen swallowed my boy Julius's cigar-holder." "Well?"

"Well, she been layin' pipes ebbah since." And the band ta-de-e ta deedah, tumty te-e-e de deedle e. ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MEISSONIER had an abiding hatred for Americans. Though they bought his pictures with a generous hand and paid excessive prices for them his detestation was bitter and outspoken. ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN has received let-

ters from seven Irish prelates, thanking him and the Catholics of his archdiocese for donations to the amount of \$16,000 for the famine-stricken of their dioceses. MRS. CALHOUN, sister of General Custer. bears a semblance to her dead hero-broth

er, and possesses many of the mental characteristics that distinguished him. She is a most fluent conversationalist and an elocutionist of wide reputation. THE new reading clerk of the Colorado State Senate is Miss Annie W. Kelley, a young and very pretty woman. She reads rapidly, clearly, and with correctness of

accent and pronunciation. She is the first voman to hold such a position. COMMANDER REITER, the disgraced naval fficer, is a sad-eyed little man, whose face is covered with a thick growth of whisk ers. He looks like a broken-down bank clerk, and seems to have lost all spirit. That portion of his face which shows through his

whiskers is ghastly pale. GENERAL PLEASANTON is still to be seen on the streets of Philadelphia, walking with the firm step of a hale and hearty man. The General dresses rather oddly in a great-coat reaching to the ground, wide-brimmed slouch hat, and carries a heavy cane. He is seldom recognized as he moves along, except by some old army comrade, and he seems to be absorbed by his own reflections.

CHAUNCY M. DEPEW says: "I made a speech in my youth, in the Mohawk valley, when I was frisky with aurora borealis and rainbows. I was depicting the possi-bility of the ideal republic under the principles of the party which I loved, and when I concluded an old campaigner, an old-timer, an old 'spoilsman,' stepped up to me and said: 'Chauncey, that speech had more frill than shirt.'"

Hopes of the survival of Capt. John Orth, Archduke Johann of Austria, have been raised again by the news that the sailing vessel Brilliant, bound from England to Iquique, and supposed to have been lost at the same time with the St. Margheri-

ship, and was driven weeks outside her course by the same storms that are thought to have wrecked the Austrian ship. The Vienna minister of Argentine is preparing to have his country, with the assistance of the Austrian court, send out a Johann Orth

relief expedition. AGNES HUNTINGTON says that the Princess of Wales, whom she met at the Stanley reception in London, looked every inch a queen. The dignity that seemed to rest so naturally on her as she entered the hall added to an ideal picture. The Princess wore on that occasion a dress of cardinal velvet, made quite plainly, and her only jewels were a beautiful string of pearls that she had twined around her neck.

MRS. SALTER, a nervous-looking and timid little woman, who bosses a big husband, looks after six children and does her own housework, is the Mayor of Argonia, Kan., and when any of the aldermen get to be sassy or obstructive she just walks up to them, asks if they "consider themselves gentlemen," and threatens to tell their wives about their carryings on. She'd like to see them attempt to overide one of

In the Bombay Gazette appears this paragraph, announcing in all seriousness the death of a prominent young merchant: "Alas! he is gone; gone far from us to the future world, leaving his beloved rib and pet children to the tender mercies of friends to bemoan his loss. In the twinkling of an eye death pounced upon him and he was no more. His soul, severed from its clayey tegument, must have been borne away. He was a loving husband, a kind father, an amiable friend, and, in a word, he was 'fat, fair and forty.'

EDWIN BOOTH, so well known to his intimate friends as a companionable man and racy talker, once said to a friend in Detroit: "People generally look on me as a recluse and seem to think me an unhappy and grumpy fellow. The fact is, I have long been a sufferer from dyspepsia, but that's a small matter and concerns only myself. It is not true that I seek seclusion. but I'm getting along in years, and while I am always glad-not passively and tolerably, but pleasurably glad-to have my friends drop in and take pot-luck with me, I cannot spur myself to the performance of conventional social duties. The fact is, I have exhausted all my topics of conversation and don't know what on earth to say to strangers or formal callers."

THEY fill us with terror in seasons like these Bactili, Bacilli, Bacilli.

Bacilli, Bacilli, Bacilli The poor hypochondriac pales at a sneeze and thinks he is doomed by a casual wheeze, While his wife says reprovingly, "Don't if you -Washington Post.

AS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Rushville Republican: As for Indiana she needs no eulogist. There she stands-look at her! A Democratic Legislature in session, and the State Treasurer shinning around trying to borrow money to pay the statesmen and the interest on the State

Brookville American: A number of amendments to the present school-book law were introduced in the lower house of the Legislature, for the purpose, as is said, of "strengthening" that instrument. One the said amendments "strengthens" it by adding 15 cents to the price of the histories for the benefit of the monopoly, that book to sell, if the amendment is adopted, at 65 cents instead of 50 cents. When the law was passed, two years ago, we told the people to watch subsequent legislation on the subject, and we hope the school patrons still have an eye open.

Decatur Journal: The fee and salary bill is conspicuous for the estimate which its author places upon common-school super-vision. The salary proposed for county superintendents is \$3 per day. If the officer could be employed every working day in the year his annual salary would be \$939. The county superintendency was not a desirable position for men noted for broad intelligence even at \$4 per day; but this proposed cut of salary will render the office one which will go begging for efficient incumbents. It looks very much as though the Legislature is trying to make this State eternally Democratic by boycotting the public schools.

Terre Haute News: To Senator Grimes: You misrepresent the public sentiment of Terre Haute on the metropolitan police system bill. You know and we all know that a majority of the people of this city favor law and order and are therefore opposed to the metropolitan police bill which renders them voiceless in the enforcement of any city ordinance or the Sunday law. This majority in opposition to your efforts to bind and rob them of their rights and voice in public affairs is composed of men of all shades of political belief. It is not confined to party or any party, and you have no moral right to asperse the good name and character of this people.

Crawfordsville Journal: Senator Ko-pelke's bill, which has been recommended for passage, providing that spectators at a prize-fight shall be fined from \$10 to \$100, strikes at a growing and prosperous industry of Montgomery county. Statesman Carroll, when the bill reaches the House, should see that the bill is promptly put to sleep. Old man Kopelke is striking at Montgomery county below the belt and if our Mike doesn't shy his castor into the ring and reach Kopelke's wind in the first round it is safe to say that our Mike will come up groggy on next election day. Montgomery county claims a foul and bot-tie-holder Carroll should bluff the referee.

A Mild Rebuke

New Albany Tribune. The Indianapolis News, the ablest Democrat organ in the State, a paper which was strongly influential in securing a Democratic Legislature, is compelled by a not yet par-alyzed sense of honor to lecture its handiwork occasionally. But it does it in a mild. perfunctory sort of way, as if, knowing the members have corns, it would by no means tread on them. It is like a father whose sons are very bad, but he only says, "Now boys, you ought not to do that. I have tried to teach you better things. You really ought to be ashamed of yourselves. You are not technically guilty of any wrong, but your conduct hurts my feelings. Stop it, boys, stop it. It is too small." So the News, referring to the disreputable trick by which the Legislature makes the metropolitan po-lice bill reach Terre Haute and leaves out Fort Wayne, a larger city, says: "The Legislature ought not to do this. It is special legislation, which is unconstitutional. It is not technically so, but really and truly it is. Democrats ought to be ashamed to resort to it. It is a tuppenny trick. It is too small." Nevertheless we are glad the News rebukes its children even mildly.

Governor Hill's Mistake.

Springfield Republican Governor Hill would have done much better by Governor Hill had he not given way to his emotions and stigmstized editor Watterson's friendly words as "impertinent and insulting." Perhaps Mr. Watterson is not really a power in the councils of the Democratic party, yet it might have been wise for Mr. Hill to treat him as if he were. It is seldom, if ever, good politics to alienate a man who commands such a vocabulary and so ready a pen as are those of the editor of the Courier-Journal.

Duty of Republicans.

New Albany Tribune. We notice frequent accounts of Republican meetings in Indiana for counsel and organization, generally largely attended and enthusiastic. Efficient working clubs have been formed and steps taken to circulate Republican papers. If such work as that promptly becomes general over the State, Indiana will put on white robes again in 1892. Without it, it is sheer tolly to expect to win the State back from its late error.

No Hope for Indiana Legislators.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. The Indianapolis Journal suggests that the experiments of Cincinnati doctors toward curing idiocy by surgical operations might properly be extended to the Democratic delegation in the Indiana Legislature. We are not aware that the Cincinnati treatment contemplates any success in adult and confirmed cases.

Indiana Can Spare Plenty of Them.

Kansas City Star. An ex-member of the Indiana Legislature has hanged himself. Perhaps he fell to brooding over some of his acts in the General Assembly. If this is going to be a

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

WILL you give a short sketch of the life of James Whitcomb Riley? Please state where he was born, when he first attracted attention as a litterateur, title of his first oem, and, also, the names of his later oems which are popularly considered his WABASH.

Mr. Riley was born and spent his boy hood in Greenfield, Ind. He left school early, and, with the Bohemian taste not uncommon to youth, engaged in various occupations that involved a somewhat wandering life for several years. In this way he doubtless acquired much of that knowledge of men and their peculiarities of thought and speech that makes his verse so distinctive. At one time he was attached to a theatrical troupe, and became proficient in recasting plays and improvising sougs. About 1875 he began contrib ating dialect verse to local papers, and soon after this obtained regular employ ment on the Indianapolis Journal, in which paper a great number of his most popular poems made their first appearance. Later, his remarkable imitative talent led h friends to urge him to give public recitations, and his subsequent career as a lecturer and reader is well known. During these later years he has contributed much to the magazines and has published severa books. We do not know the title of hi first poem, and it is doubtful if he himself could recall it The list of poems considered his best is a long one, and the choice is a matter of individual taste.

1. Is the headquarters of the National Woman's Suffrage Association at Chicago? About what are its numbers? 3. Is the woman's suffrage movement popular among the women generally? 4. Please give the names of some of the most noted and successful women of this and other states. FINCASTLE, Ind. CONSTANT READER.

The National Suffrage Association car hardly be said to have headquarters, unless Washington, D. C., may be called such Leaders of the movement gather there every year to press their demands upon Congress. Their conventions are held in different cities. Officers of the association are widely scattered. Susan B. Anthony, N. Y. 2. Statistics of membership, which we do not have at hand, can probably be obtained by addressing the Woman's Journal, Boston, Mass. 3. The movement can hardly be called popular, but grows slowly in favor in some communities. 4. Names of noted women of all States can be learned by following the proceedings of the Woman's National Council, whose sessions will open next Monday in Washing-

Why does the northern boundary of the Inited States extend north of 490 into the Lake of the Woods? Where is the largest peach-producing district in the United States? What is the verage annual yield What was the Haymarket riot? Who were its leaders? A READER.

1. The northern boundary of the United States west of the Lake of the Woods was fixed by agreement with the British government at the 49th parallel during President Polk's administration. Beginning at the lake and east of it the line is irregular. Delaware. We have no statistics at hand showing extent of crop. 3. It was the culmination of a socialistic agitation growing out of strikes and labor troubles in Chicago in the spring of 1886. The pernicious doctrines taught by the Socialists led to a defiance of law and order by a mob and to the killing of seven policemen and wounding of many others. Spies, Parsons, Fischer, Engel, Fielden, Lingg, Neebe and Schwab were arrested, tried and convicted of having been engaged in the murderous conspiracy.

I HAVE a \$10 bill, or bond, Series 15, act of Feb. 25, 1862, with 6 per cent. interest. It is a five-twenty bond. Please tell me whether or not I can collect interest on it. STILESVILLE, Feb. 12. READER.

The act of Feb. 25, 1862, provided for the issue of legal tender notes of denominations not less than \$5, and were the first of their kind. It is not provided that the notes themselves bear 6 per cent. interest, but that in sums not less than \$50, or some multiple of \$50, the notes could be exchanged for five-twenty bonds. Your bill is good for \$10 and no more.

PLEASE publish the population of the following Indiana cities: Indianapolis, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, South Bend, New Albany, Richmond, Lafayette, Logansport, Elkhart, Muncie, Anderson, Kokomo, Marion, Vincennes. ROCKVILLE, Ind.

107,445, 50,674, 35,349, 30,267, 21,786, 21,000, 16,849, 16,407, 13,798, 11,489, 12,883, 11,339, 10,-759, 8,224, 8,815. These are the figures in the order of cities named, omitting Marion, whose population is not given in the statistics now accessible.

NAME the States which produce the most hay, wool, cotton, corn, tobacco, cottongoods, rice, copper, lumber, silver, gold. shoes, and coal. WALNUT, Feb. 13.

Hay, New York; wool, Ohio; cotton. Texas; corn, Iowa; tobacco, Kentneky; cotton goods, Massachusetts; rice, South Carolina; copper, Michigan; lumber, Wisnsin: salt, Michigan; silver, Montana; gold, California; shoes, Massachusetts; coal, Pennsylvania.

PLEASE name the Chief-justices of the Inited States in order; how many years each served. What is the difference, if any, between Congress land and government A READER. RIGDON, Ind.

1. John Jay, appointed in 1789; John Rutledge, in 1795; Oliver Ellsworth, in 1796; John Marshall, in 1801; Roger B. Taney, in 1836; Salmon P. Chase, in 1864; Morrison R. Waite, in 1874; Melville W. Fuller, in 1888. 2/ There is no difference.

ARE there are any manufactories of tinplate in the United Statest If so, where, and where do they get their material?

SHARPSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 12. A. G. C. There are factories engaged in the manufacture of tin-plate in St. Louis, Chicago and in Dunlap, Pa. The plates, which are of iron, are made here, and the tin is probably imported from England.

How are county treasurers paid?

BARGERSVILLE, Feb. 12. READER. Each county treasurer receives \$800 as salary; 1 per cent. on the first \$100,000 of taxes collected and one-half of 1 per cent. on all in excess; 6 percent. on all delinquent taxes collected and 10 cents a mile for two trips a year to Indianapolis and back.

PLEASE give membership of the four leading church denominations in United States. J. S. D. THORNTOWN, Feb. 13.

Baptists, regular, 3,070,047; all kinds, 4,292,291; Methodists, 2,236,409; Methodists South, 1,161,666; Presbyterians, all kinds, 1,229,012; Catholics, 8,277,030; Lutherans, 1,086,040.

How many people are required to make a Territory a State? READER. COAL CREEK, Ind. There is no specified number; but Congress, on the application of the people of a Territory, decides whether or not its popu-

lation, prospects and condition warrant its admission to the Union as a State. WHAT was the real name of "Ouida," author of "Moths," etc.?

Louise de la Rame. A Pointed Prayer.

Taylor. Seeing in his audience at one time a well-known clergyman of the Baptist de-nomination he left his pulpit, and passing down the aisle to the pew where the reverend gentleman was seated, invited him to occupy the pulpit with himself and make the opening prayer. The visiting preacher declined, giving as a reason that a Unitarian had occupied the pulpit the Sunday be-fore. Father Taylor was not the man to waste time or words on such material, hastily turning back, he strode hurriedly back to the pulpit, and on reaching it, said: "Let us pray-Oh Lord deliver us from bigotry and bad rum; thou knowest which is worse; I don't. Amen."

ALL HAIL, RECIPROCITY:

It Promises to Solve the Labor and Son e Other Problems That Vex Our Statesmen.

Sev. T. DeWitt Talmage, in Christian Union. The President's proclamation swinging wide open the door of commerce between Brazil and the United States is the beginning of a movement which will make every dollar invested in North American manufactures worth \$2 and lift our laboring classes into a greater prosperity than they have yet dreamed of. The simple fact is that the tropical countries are now buying from transatlantic nations almost everything and from us almost nothing, and the tide ought to turn, and the tide will turn. In a recent year five billion three-hundred and sixty-nine million dollars' worth of goods manufactured in the United States, and only 2 per cent. taken by foreign markets! Is it not a marvel that American manufactures are not as dead as the proverbial door nailf My only wonder is that nine-tenths of the manufacturers have not gone into bankruptcy, and ninety-nine one-hundredths of the factory hands have not gone into starvation or the almshouse; and it will be worse if the battle is to go on between Lowell spindles here and Manchester spindles there, between foreign merchants who want tariffs down and American merchants who want tariffs up. There is no relief for us in the markets of Europe, and there will be none until

Moons shall wax and wane no more. This Nation to-day is like a silly dry-goods merchant who stands behind the counter haggling with a small customer about three yards of tape, when there are at the counter, impatiently waiting, three princesses wishing to purchase their bridal trousseaus. May God arouse this Nation from

its commercial idiocy! In South America are regions nearly three times as large as the United States, without manufactories, without woolen goods, without agricultural implements, without tele-graphs, without telephones, without shoes, without sewing-machines, without ten thousand things that we have and they must have. Not tens of thousands, but millions of consumers. Where shall they get their supplies? They are getting them from another hemisphere 8,000 miles away. and we, at their next door, are buried under a surplus of those very things. They are able to trade with us for their sugars, and coffees, and spices, and fruits, and valuable woods, and a thousand other commodities. We need theirs as much as they need our products. But look, and then hang your heads at the statement that, while our next-door neighbors, the southern republics, and Brazil and neighboring colonies import six hundred and seventy-five million dollars' worth of goods a year, only one hundred and twenty-six million dollars' worth are from the United States-\$126,000,000 out of \$675,000,000-only one-fifth of the trade ours. European nations taking their four fingers and leaving us the poor thumb. The sister republics on the American continent. with a foreign commerce amounting to \$428,000,000, trade with us to the feeble and paltry sum of \$63,000,000. There is nothing but a comparative ferry between this country and the West Indies, while there are raging seas and long voyage between them and other continents, yet they import one hundred and sixteen million dollars'

worth of goods, and only thirty-one million dollars' worth come from us.

Now all this is going speedily to be changed, and it is going to be the solution of the labor question, of the bread question, of the communistic question, of the over-production and under-consumption overproduction and under-consumption question, and nearly all other questions. It is going to set all the mills on the Merrimac, and the Connecticut, and the Susquehanna, and the Chattahooche, and the Alabama running day and night with double set of hands, and calling for ten factories where we have one, and putting all the men out of employ into work at good wages, and it is going to change this story of dull times into a prosperity which will roll on in full tide until the Mississippi loses its way to

the Gulf of Mexico. They are soon coming to trade with us. Belivia, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela, Salvador, Nicaragua, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Brazil and the brunette West Indies to meet the blonde and smiling United States. Hail! Marriage day of North and South. While the pessimists have been hunting up the burial service to read at the death of American commerce, and the stops of the organ were being pulled out for the "Dead March" in Saul, I, an optimist, both by nature and by grace, take up in anticipation the bright-covered wedding liturgy, and as the blonde North takes the brunette South by the hand, saying, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," I cry, "Whom God hath joined together let neither foreign despotism nor American demagogism ever put asunder." Then let all the organs, and choirs, and orchestras make everything, from the Montreal ice palace to the halls of the Montezumas, quake under the rolling thunders of the grand march of North and South American

In anticipation I nail on the front door of the Nation an advertisement: Wanted, one hundred thousand men to build South American railroads, as long as from here to San Francisco. Wanted, five thousand tele-graph operators. Wanted \$20,000,000 worth of dry goods and hardware from New York city. Wanted, all the clocks you can make New Haven, and all the brains you can spare from Boston, and all the bells you can mold at Troy, and all the McCormick reapers you can fashion at Chicago, and all the hams you can turn out at Cincinnati, and all the railroad iron you can send from Boouton and Pittsburg. Wanted, wanted right away, and wanted by express, wanted C. O. D., wanted by railroad train, wanted by steamer. Wanted, lawyers to plead our causes; wanted, doctors to cure our sick; wanted, ministers to evangelize or population; wanted, professors to establish our

Charge It to Wanamaker.

universities.

Washington Post, It will be just like the Democratic editors to blame the miscarriage of Mr. Watterson's letter on the inferior gum on Mr. Wanamaker's postage stamps.

Atlanta Constitution. Perhaps the postage stamp on Mr. Wat-terson's letter dropped off. In writing important letters, you should always liek your postage-stamp thoroughly and then spank it thoroughly after it is put in place.

Dangerous Fluids.

For the secretary of the Whisky Trust to be carrying around a flask filled with a liquid which sponts blue flames when exposed to the air is certainly suspicious, but it may be doubted after all whether there is any more harmful fluid than that which the Whisky Trust commonly puts in its

Cleveland's Opponents.

It is significant that the men who are most savagely denouncing Mr. Cleveland are not now the Randalls—the leaders of an insignificant minority—but the able and aggressive Southern and Southwestern men who for generations have been the acknowledged rulers of the Democratic

A Plea for Respectable Jacks.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Why should all villains be called "Jack?" There are "Jack the Ripper." "Jack the Kisser" and the like. Every respectable Jack should rise in his might and protest against this unwarranted use of his name. Let Tom, Dick and Harry take a share of this sort of notoriety.

Democrata Care Nothing for Declarations.

Youngstown (D.) Telegram. Cleveland has declared himself as being opposed to free silver. It would not carry less weight if he declared his opposition to Speaking of sectarian exclusiveness, a 1892 he is ready to declare himself for or correspondent recalls an ancedote of Father against anything that comes up,